CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Seoul Univ. Nat'l Unification League Bids S.-N. Students' Conference

The "National Unification League," consisting of Seoul University students, on May 4 issued a statement proposing a "South-North students' conference," according to reports from Seoul. The statement stressed that "national unification is the only way out," proposing to hold a "students' conference as soon as possible for accomplishing unification of the fatherland." The statement proposed other items as follows.

1. South-North exchange of journalists.
2. Opening of a conference for academic discussions.
3. Exchange of arts and academic works.
4. Opening of athletic meetings.

In the statement, the League called on "the administration authorities of both South and North Korea to take measures for realizing its proposal."

On April 19, the first anniversary of the South Korean people's uprising, the League stressed that delegates of South and North Korean students should meet at Panmunjom.

Students' Committee, Youth League Welcome Seoul Students' Proposal

Welcoming wholeheartedly the proposal made by the "Seoul University National Unification League" to hold a South-North students' conference, the Korean Student Committee and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League of the DPRK, on May 4, sent a letter to the "Seoul University National Unification League" in reply to the proposal.

The letter said:

"We propose to hold a South-North students' conference in Pyongyang. We shall be glad to see you at any time and will discuss all the problems confronting us. We are ready to hold such a conference and invite your representatives to Pyongyang. If you invite our representatives to Seoul, we shall be pleased to accept your invitation."

Proposal for Students' Conference Welcomed All Over S. Korea

The "Central Council for Independent National Unification," "the Democratic National Youth League," "the Democratic Youth League for Unification" and various other organizations in South Korea, issued statements expressing their support for the proposal of Seoul University students.

Proposal for Students' Conference Hailed In North Korea

Immediately after the statement was issued by Seoul University students on May 6, Pak Kum Chul, Vice-chairman of the Korean Workers' Party representatives of the Korean Democratic Party and other prganizations also expressed oositive support for the proposal for a South-North students' conference.

DPRK Home Minister Welcomes Seoul Univ. Students' Proposal

Suk San, Minister for Home Affairs of the DPRK, issued on May 4 a statement welcoming the proposal of Seoul University students for a South-North students' conference. Suk San also supported wholeheartedly the recent invitation to South Korean students by the Student Committee and the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of the DPRK to visit Pyongyang to hold a meeting with North Korean students.

The Home Minister declared in the statement:

1. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will accord every facility for their living to the South Korean students and youth who will visit the northern part of the Republic for any of the following purposes: The holding of meetings with North Korean students, various kinds of interchange, holding of various events, sight-seeing, inspection, visits to family members, relatives, and friends. Further, the Government of the DPRK will guarantee their personal safety as well as the freedom of their travel and action.

All the above-mentioned conditions will also be guaranteed for the representatives of political and social organizations of South Korea, or any other inhabitants of South Korea.

1. The South Korean authorities are naturally required to guarantee personal safety as well as the freedom of travel and action and accord various facilities during their stay in South Korea, to all the representatives of the northern half of the Republic.

Koreans Throng to Haneda Airport To Oppose "Japan's Mission to 'ROK'"

On May 6, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan dispatched the so-called "mission" to South Korea. The Japan's Tory party openly said the purpose of the mission was to help the Chang Myun regime extricate itself from its political and economic crisis.

It also said that the Japanese government would extend a 20,000–30,000 million yen loan to South Korea.

Accordingly, the South Korean people are rising against Japanese monopoly capitalists' plot to invade South Korea.

Here in Japan, too, Korean citizens are struggling against such an intrigue, warning against trusting the American and the Japanese reactionary groups.

On May 4, some 200 delegates of businessmen all over Japan also protested the Japanese Diet and Liberal–Democratic party against obstructing unification of Korea as well as against their plan to invade South Korea.

The Japanese people are also denouncing the Japanese reactionary groups for these aggressive intrigues. The Japanese Socialist Party addressed to the Japanese government an open letter denouncing the dispatch of the mission to South Korea.

The "Japan Liberal-Democratic Party mission to 'ROK'" is going to depart for Seoul with a view to invading South Korea, against the will of the Korean and the Japanese people.

However, the Japanese reactionary groups sent the mission to South Korea as scheduled, in spite of the strong opposition movement.

On that day, thousands of Korean citizens thronged to Tokyo International Airport at Haneda.

They demonstrated from early morning to stop the departure of the mission, carrying placards reading "We are against the Liberal–Democratic Party's mission to 'ROK' aimed at obstructing unification of Korea," "We denounce the remnants of the Japanese militarists for their plot to reestablish their economic and political rule over South Korea, on the pretext of extending economic assistance!"

The mission, escorted by the police, managed to enter the terminal building and left the airport for Seoul.

Premier Fidel Castro Cables To Premier Kim Il Sung

Premier Fidel Castro cabled on April 26 to Premier Kim Il Sung in reply to the statement, dated April 19, of the DPRK Government which accused the U.S. imperialists of their aggressive action, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated April 29 from Pyongyang. Premier Fidel Castro's reply reads as follows:

Dear Premier Kim Il Sung,

I, on behalf of the Cuban people and the revolutionary Government of Cuba, extend our thanks to you and your people from the bottom of our hearts for the DPRK Government's statement which accused the U.S. imperialists of their aggressive action.

The invading mercenaries employed by the U. S. imperialists were wiped out by the united operation of the heroic Cuban revolutionary army and militia, consisting of workers and peasants.

The militant solidarity which the DPRK Government and the people displayed, contributed toward defeating the U.S. imperialists' invasion, strengthening the ties of friendship between our two peoples and toward encouraging the people's armed force.

We are convinced that our anti-imperialist struggle is the struggle of the peace-loving peoples, who have declared the self-determination of nations, against our common enemy and that the struggle will surely win final victory.

Sincerely yours,

Editorial

We Denounce the Kennedy Gov't For Its Criminal Maneuver Toward South Korea

Today the Korean people are united more firmely than ever before in their struggle for the accomplishment of the peaceful unification of the country. Since the fall of the Syngman Rhee regime through the April 19 Popular Uprising of last year, things have remained unchanged in South Korea. People have realized that the only way to cut out of the present economic crisis and to prevent the total destruction of people's living lies not in relying on the U.S. "aid" but in depending on the powerful economic foundations built in the northern half of the Republic and pooling all the forces of South and North Korean people.

Therefore, the South Korean people are positively fighting for the peaceful unification of the country and for economic and cultural interchange and cooperation between South and North Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists have left no stone unturned to hamper the just struggle of the Korean people. In this connection, we cannot overlook the fact that the Kennedy Administration is designing a new criminal plot against the Korean people. A series of recent moves such as the Joint-Communique of April 25 between the U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and "Foreign Minister" Chong Il Hyung of the South Korean regime, the inaugural message of the new U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo O. Reischauer and the recent attempt of economic invasion of South Korea by Japanese monopoly capital,—these words and actions by the U.S. imperialists are aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea against the will and interests of the Korean people.

Reaffirming the hackneyed and outdated stand that the "ROK" government is the only legitimate government of Korea, the above-mentioned joint-communique said that the U.S. Government would continuously support the "ROK" Government in its efforts for realizing "unification" of the country.

What is meant by "the efforts to realize unification of Korea?" No sooner had Rhee's notorious policy of "March Northward" come to a complete failure, the Chang Myun clique followed a treacherous policy of perpetuating the present division of the country and openly selling out the country to the U.S. imperialists. It is not fortuitous that even the South Korean political circles charged that Chang Myun had no intentions to realize unification of the country, saying that his position was a further retreat from Syngman Rhee's.

Faced with recent developments in South Korea and with the increased isolation of the Chang Myun clique from the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are desperately following the policy of using the remnants of Japanese militarism as their tool for strengthening their policy of colonizing South Korea.

Meanwhile, upon his arrival in Tokyo from the U. S., Kiichiro Sato, head of the Japanese economic mission to the U. S., said that the Korean question had been one of the main problems discussed at the meetings with leaders of the Kennedy Administration and that a mission of representatives of the Japanese financial circles would also visit South Korea, following the visit, scheduled for May 6, of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party assemblymen to South Korea.

In this way, the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent on achieving their aggressive aims in South Korea by utilizing the remnants of Japanese militarism, who had suppressed and squeezed the Korean people as their colonial slaves for more than thirty years.

The South Korean people, rejecting foreign forces and demanding independent unification of the country, will never tolerate such criminal acts by the U.S. imperialists.

ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE!

— A New Social System, A New Type of Men —

In the northern part of the Republic, all the working people are firmly united around the Korean Workers' Party, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, in their struggle for production increase to greet the Fourth Party Congress to be held in September as a congress of victors. With the socialist construction of the country progressing rapidly, the remodeling of men into a new socialist type is also going on. The following two articles will show how men are remodeled into a completely new type in the northern part of the Republic.

Li Man Sung, A Fine Fighter And True Communist Educator

The attendants of the recently held meeting of frontrankers in transport were deeply moved by the speech of Li Man Sung, leader of a flying horse youth work team of the Chongjin Railway Construction Trust.

At the meeting Premier Kim Il Sung, praised Li Man Sung as a fine fighter and true communist educator and urged that a movement for generalizing his example in the realm of transport be launched.

How could this ordinary youth of twentyfive influence and educate so many people?

It was early last year when the whole trust was bubbling with enthusiasm for the fulfilment of the tasks of the buffer period in preparation for the seven-year plan.

Though the zeal of the workers was high as never before, the work results of the Li Man Sung work team, the most lagging team in the trust, were still dragging and fluctuated somewhat.

Li Man Sung worried "what shall I do?"

It was at such time that the Chungsan Ri teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung were conveyed. The teaching of the Premier to go deep among the masses, understand them well and educate them perseveringly with the warm heart of a mother indicated a new work method for him.

"Before becoming an educator, I should become a friend of all people so that I can have heart-to-heart talks with them." With this idea the work team leader packed up and moved to the dormitory where his team members lived.

But this alone was not so productive of result. He had to delve into their innermost feelings and help them to solve their problems. And this could be done only with pure comradely love and perseverance.

Li Man Sung always tried to be with his work team members. He could be found among his co-workers not only in working hours but in outings and theatre-going.

He organized an athletic circle for the sports fans and amateur art circles for those who loved the arts, and furnished musical instruments for them. And he bought scores of literary books out of his own pocketbook for the literature fans.

His notebook contained the birthdays of the thirty-eight members of his work team. No matter how busy he was, he did not fail to prepare birthday parties for those who lived in the dormitory.

While thus helping his team members with the warmth of a mother, he did twice or three times as much work as others. He took upon himself all the hard and difficult work. Whenever he had time to spare, he told the reminiscences of participants of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle to his team members, picking up themes befitting to the character and taste of each of them.

Strong was the influence of education. Even those who seldom opened up in the past bared their hearts to him.

His work team member Kang Man Yung was engaged to a girl in the same team. Both of them lost their parents during the past war and had not much to start housekeeping on after marriage. Hearing this from Kang Man Yung, Li Man Sung immediately brought this question to the trust party organization and management. The work shop arranged a grand wedding ceremony for them in a new, completely furnished house. On the day of wedding the bride and groom shed tears of joy. The bride said: "Man Sung, even if my parents were living, they could not have arranged a better ceremony than this."

A change began taking place in the work and life of this most backward member of his work team.

Such change found its way gradually into the life and thinking of his work team members. Taking advantage of this, Li Man Sung gave proper assignments to all his team members according to their likings and level. Without overlooking the slightest success in their work, he appraised it in time and popularized their experiences.

However backward one may be, he has his own good points. What is important for us is to find out his good points, cultivate them and overpower his faults by them. Li Man Sung correctly applied this method in his work.

With the heightening of the consciousness of his work team members, Li Man Sung now could rely upon the strength of his collective.

Here is another story.

His team member Kim Kyung Ha was hospitalized in Chongjin. He was the last one to be educated in his work team. His work team was working 120 km away from Chongjin. Nevertheless, his team members called on Kim Kyung Ha every Sunday with presents. Moved by this true comradeship, an impatient of the same ward told Kim Kyung Ha:

"……even parents would not visit you every Sunday, coming such distance. Surely, you must be a very dear one to them. You are a lucky fellow."

A dear one! Touched to the quick, Kim Kyung Ha covered his face with the quilt to hide his tears.

The love of collective finally warmed his heart.

The day he left the hospital, his friend surrounded him and asked whether he was bored or not in the hospital. He said: I feel as if I cannot live even a day without the collective.

His friends hugged him.

The whole collective moved as one. The more they worked, the higher their enthusiasm surged. Life became interesting. The work team which was a target of constant criticism as a backward one in the past has produced many model workers. Twentythree team members were awarded innovators medals and commendations. They own the rotating victory banner of the Central Committee of the Youth League. Besides, the team was awarded three collective commendations.

On March 8, the team won the title of the Flying Horse Work Team, the honour of our age in our country.

The sincere, tireless efforts of a young worker has borne great fruits.

Continuously creating new examples and paragons, the Li Man Sung work team is dashing forward in the van of the working people in the field of transport who have risen up in the overall technical innovation movement.

Flying Horse Youth Work Team members in the realm of transport studying to enhance the level of communist culture.

For The Sake of Younger Generation

Left: Woman teacher Kim Soo Bok.
Right: Rodong Shinmoon dated Feb. 1 carries an article introducing her advanced activities for the younger generation.

In March, the teaching collective of the first-second forms of the primary school attached to the Changjun middle school, Pyongyang, was awarded the title of Flyihg Horse Work Team. Woman teacher Kim Soo Bok is heading this group. Last year all the pupils under her care won "excellent" marks.

It was in 1954 that Kim Soo Bok first stood on the platform. With the three-year long war just over, things were as yet in pretty bad shape. The American imperialists had not only wrought havoc with the school buildings but demolished all the teaching materials and facilities.

Motivated by the sincere desire to help the children learn quickly, Kim Soo Bok prepared visual aid materials by herself.

She prepared altogether 5,500 items of visual aid materials such as illustrations, graphs, big abacuses and so forth.

The effect of her teaching with the aid of visual educational materials could be seen before long.

But she was not satisfied with this. She set for herself a new task that no one had ventured heretofore. "Why can't I turn all my pupils into 'excellent' pupils, if I can produce four or five of them query," she asked herself.

She approached the school collegium and was allowed to stay with her class for four years straight. Two years later she found out that the big gap between "successful" pupils and "poor" pupils was still there.

She was puzzled as to the cause of such difference. She finally concluded that it came largely from the differences in the circumstances of the pupils. She found out that this factor greatly influenced the zeal of the pupils to learn.

The key lay in stimulating the zeal of the pupils in their study, pupils under diverse circumstances. This was a knotty problem that could not be solved from the rostrum alone.

Kim Soo Bok resolved to go into the life of each of her pupils. It was not so easy for a woman who had a family of her own to go into the family life of some forty-fifty pupils. But such an obstacle could not daunt her, a red teacher.

She called at the home of Choonbok, the most backward pupil in her class. It turned out that her mother had long been hospitalized. When it dawned upon her that this had been hindering the poor girl's study, she instantly made up her mind to become the girl's "mother."

She regularly visited her pupil's house which was about four km away from her own and cooked rice, did washing and shopping.

She had to go round to other pupils' houses as well. She had to prepare her own lesson, check children's home work. Besides, she herself was a college student.

Two weeks passed. The teacher's devotion stirred the heart of the young girl. Gradually she managed to do the housekeeping herself and do the home lessons properly. Her study showed signs of improvement. The teacher's self-sacrificing efforts bore the initial fruit.

With firmer confidence, she moved forward step by step. Thus she found a way into the heart of each pupil and correctly solved the question of each of them.

Many parents of her pupils, who were greatly moved by the deep love of the woman teacher for her pupils, came out to help her. About twenty woman enthusiasts, mothers of her pupils, took it upon themselves to look after the children's life outside the school. In a way, they formed themselves into another teachers collective for the children.

Thanks to such unstinted efforts, the entire pupils of Kim Soo Bok's class graduated with "excellent" marks and advanced to junior middle school course.

Surrounded by her pupils who were all smiles with certificates in their hands, Kim Soo Bok's face was happiness itself, having done what she could do for the flower-buds of our country as a red teacher.

Japan's Monopoly Capital To Invade S. Korea Again

A "goodwill mission to the ROK," comprising six members of the ruling Japan Liberal-Democratic Party, visited Seoul on May6. Yujiro Iseki, director of the Japanese Foreign Office Asian Affairs Bureau, accompanied the mission.

Those who dispatched the mission are apparently aimed at paving the road to pour Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea, on the pretext of giving assistance to the Chang Myun clique confronting a political crisis.

Needless to say, they are directed by the U.S. imperialists.

As is well known, the Ikeda government of Japan, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, resumed the "Japan–ROK normalization talks" on Oct. 25, last year.

The Japanese government started the talks with a view to getting a share of the U.S. imperialists' rule over South Korea as well as spawning a North–East Asian military alliance.

However, strong opposition by the Japanese and Korean has compelled the dismayed Ikeda government to change its original plan to conclude the talks around May or June. The Japanese administration announced that the talks would be resumed in September.

Dissatisfied with the result, the U.S. imperialists started to intervene into this question.

On April 13, former U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Walter McConaughy met Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka in Tokyo, and urged him to "conclude the ROK–Japan Talks as soon as possible." On the following day, McConaughy talked with Reischauer, newly appointed ambassador to Japan, in Hawaii to discuss a new policy toward the Japanese government.

As soon as the U.S. imperialists started a new plot on the talks, a new move appeared in the Liberal-Democratic Party.

Former Prime Ministers Shigeru Yoshida and Nobusuke Kishi, Mitsujiro Ishii, Eisaku Sato and Naka Funada known as the so-called "Korea hobbyists" on April 11 held a meeting "for normalizing ROK–Japan relations" and decided to urge the Ikeda government "to bring the talks to a successful conclusion, by making "some concessions to ROK's demand" and to form within the Tory Party a "conference for promoting the normalization of ROK–Japan relations."

Meanwhile, Naokichi Kitazawa, member of the ruling party and chairman of the "Special Committee on Japan–ROK Affairs" said, "If Korea goes Communist down to Pusan, it will be a menace to our national security. We have got to take some action to cope with it."

Against such a background, the Liberal-Democratic Party dispatched the mission to South Korea.

Meanwhile, the Ikeda government decided to extend a 3 billion loan to the Chang Myun regime for developing electric power resources. The loan to be extended by the Japan Export-Import Bank is the first step toward Japanese monopoly capital's plan to dominate South Korea.

The loan is aimed at supplying sufficient electric power for the Japanese enterprises to be set up in South Korea, not for the South Korean people. The following facts clearly explain the true character of the loan: The Japanese economic mission visited the United States last April, where the delegates talked with U.S. State Dept. authorities about the tasks to be fulfilled by Japanese monopolies in South Korea. Meanwhile, Pak Heung Sik, pro-Japanese South Korean comprador capitalist, has often conferred in private with Koshiro Uemura, pro–ROK Vice-President of the Economic Organizations of Japan.

Meanwhile, the Japan Defense Agency has moblized its defense forces in Kyushu Districts. The armed forces are now openly at drill, regarding the Korean people as a potential enemy. This fact clearly demonstrates that the Japanese militarists have become an enemy again to the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists started to help the Chang Myun clique in order to obstruct peaceful unification of Korea. This means that they have started undisguised attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of Korea.

(News Comment)

Protest to the Japanese Government And to the Liberal-Democratic Party

Korean citizens in Japan celebrated the Eve of 1961 May Day in various districts throughout Japan. In Tokyo, too, some 3,000 Korean citizens held on April 30 a festival for 1961May Day at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda, Tokyo. The meeting adopted a strong protest against the Japanese Government and the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party. The protest follows in part:

Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda,
President of the Japan
Liberal-Democratic Party

April 30, 1961

The Korean people not only in North and South Korea but in Japan are unitedly developing their struggle for the early accomplishment of peaceful unification of their country.

Particularly, people everywhere in South Korea are unanimously voicing the demand for earliest realization of independent unification of Korea by peaceful means, or through promoting economic and cultural exchange between South and North Korea as well as postal exchange and free travel of individual persons.

At this juncture, your Government is conducting "normalization" negotiations with the puppet Chang Myun regime, which is by no means qualified to represent the will of the Korean people.

For the purpose of establishing "basic deplomatic relations" with the puppet regime, the Japanese Government is exerting all the possible efforts to reach an early agreement in discussions on problems such as "Legal Status and Treatment of Korean Citizens in Japan," "Property Claims" and so forth, which deeply concern the national interests of all the Korean people.

According to recent press reports, the Japanese Government is trying to send its high officials and a batch of Liberal-Dmocratic Diet members to South Korea in order to bolster the Chang Myun administration on the verge of collapse. In order to push this plan forward, the Japanese Government is aiming to bring, at an early opportunity, the current Japan–"ROK" talks to a successful conclusion.

In the light of these attempts and moves on the part of the Japanese Government, it is clear that it is eagerly aiming to invade our country again.

Further, this policy pursued by your Government bears witness to the fact that it is closely allied with the Chang Myun clique and is making every effort, under U.S. instructions, for early formation of a North East Asian Treaty Organization as integral part of U.S. Far East strategy.

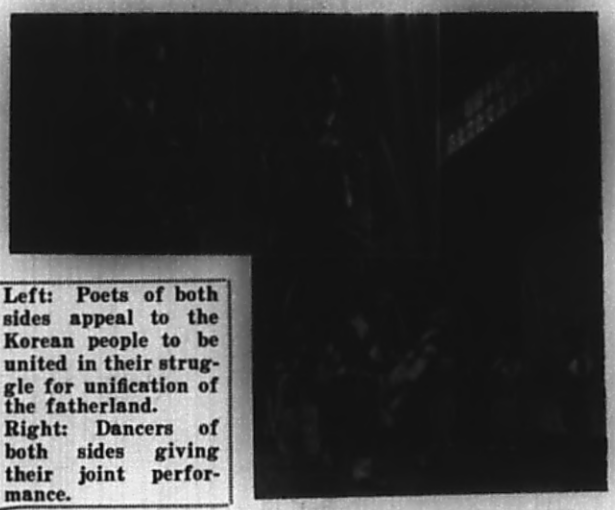
Such a consistent policy of the Japanese Government is an open act of hostility to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people.

We strongly protest the Japanese Government against its policy of hostility to the Korean people, which serves only to obstruct peaceful unification of Korea. We strongly demand the Japanese Government renounce immediately such a policy:

1. To discontinue immediately the negotiations which are now under way between Japan and the "Republic of Korea," and are aimed at obstructing peaceful unification of Korea and at forming a NEATO military alliance. We will never recognize any agreement that may be reached in these talks.
2. To renounce immediately the plan to dispatch to South Korea a Japanese economic mission and a group of Liberal-Democratic Diet members, as the plan aims to control again the economy of South Korea.

Korean Citizens' Meeting in Tokyo for Celebrating 1961 May Day

Movement for Unification by Koreans in Japan Welcomed in Homeland



Left: Poets of both sides appeal to the Korean people to be united in their struggle for unification of the fatherland.
Right: Dancers of both sides giving their joint performance.

* A gathering was held at Yugawara, Kanagawa Pref. on March 25, sponsored by the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan (President Kim Min Hua) and the "ROK" Journalists Club. The gathering issued a joint statement expressing the participants' determination to do their utmost for accomplishing South-North interchange of journalists and earliest mutual dispatch of investigation missions. Other points stressed in the statement are:

1. To hold a gathering of leaders of both the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Korean Residents' Union.
2. To guarantee free interchange of information between two organizations.
3. To avoid reporting activities obstructing unification and interchange.

* Following the journalists' meeting, businessmen of both sides on April 19 issued a joint statement calling upon the Korean citizens in Japan to help each other in accomplishment of independent peaceful unification.

* Meanwhile, Korean men of culture in Japan held a "Cultural Festival for Promoting South–North Interchange and Peaceful Unification" at the Social Works Hall in Tokyo on April 18. It was the first mass cultural festival sponsored jointly by both the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Korean Residents' Union.

* The news that various sections of Korean citizens in Japan are strengthening unity with each other for promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland is enthusiastically supported both at home and abroad.

* "Rodong Shinmoon" of April 21 carried an article titled "The patriotic movements of Korean citizens in Japan for independent peaceful unification of the fatherland." The article says in part:

"The statements issued by journalists and businessmen in Japan clearly demonstrate that we, Korean people, must and can be united in the struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland, irrespective of differences of political opinion, ideology, religion, political and social affiliation.

* Meanwhile, the statements are causing repercussions among various sections in South Korea, too. Immediately after the statements were issued, the Central Council for Independent National Unification on April 28 expressed their wholehearted support for them. Progressive political parties and social organizations are also welcoming the statements as an "object lesson," or as an "encouragement to compatriots in the homeland."

Former League of Koreans in Japan Appeals to Supreme Court Against Confiscation of Its Property by Japanese Gov't

The Tokyo High Court, on last January 25, ruled that "the Japanese Government's confiscation of the property of the former League of the Koreans in Japan is justifiable," turning down the claim for damages by the League.

In September 1949, the Japanese Government, inatigated by the U. S. imperialists, had confiscated all the property and articles then possessed by the League and, at the same time, ordered to dissolve the League, the Korean Democratic Youth Union and all other organizations of Koreans supporting the DPRK.

The total value of the confiscated property and articles reached no less than several hundred million yen in the currency value of those days.

Angered at this barbarous action taken by the Japanese Government, the League filed a law suit against the former.

The first instance, the Tokyo District Court ruled that the Japanese Government pay damages to the League, up-holding the latter's claim.

However, in January of this year, the Japanese Government, instead of accepting this decision, brought the case before the Tokyo High Court.

The Court, rejecting the earlier decision by the Tokyo District Court, ruled in favour of the Japanese Government.

Meanwhile, in connection with this case, Seikichi Ueda, lawyer for the former League of the Koreans in Japan, said:

"This criminal act of the U.S. Occupation Forces and the Japanese Government against the Koreans in Japan should be condemned. We must fight and win victory in the Supreme Court. It will be not long before this international crime is probed to the bottom and is thoroughly condemned before the world public."

57th Repatriation Ships Leave Niigata Port

On May 6, 57th repatriation ships left Niigata Port for Chongjin taking 1,112 repatriates on board.

More than 800 Korean compatriots and Japanese people bade the repatriates bon voyage. Thus, the regular service between the two ports has become a route of friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Truth About Atrocities Committed By U.S. In S. Korea

The U.S. forces regard it nothing special to kill, strangle and injure innocent inhabitants.

2. Rape of Women

Violent and barbarous acts by G.I.s to women and children are the order of the day in South Korea where murders, robberies, and immoral acts by G.I.s are prevalent.

(The appeal lists 36 cases involving brutal acts by U.S. soldiers. Some of them are shown below.)

*More than 20 U.S. soldiers intimidated and raped a passerby, Li InSun, by turns at around 9 p.m. on August 24, 1954, and threw her in the sewers in front of the 19th department of U.S. Army stationed at Munredong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul.

* More than 10 U.S. soldiers raped a 19-year-old girl by turns at around the same time in the same Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul. (South Korean Newspaper "Pyonghua Shinmoon," dated Aug. 27, 1954)

* Two U.S. soldiers seriously injured Choe Keum Nim, 19, with a pistol at Rimdong Yungdungpo-ku, at around 10:10 p.m. on Jan. 22, 1956, as the girl resisted their attempt to rape her. She was on the way from a movie theatre. (South Korean Newspaper "Chosun Ilbo," dated Jan. 24, 1956)

* A U.S. noncommissioned officer dragged U Sun I, 50, living at Chung Dong in Taejun, into a neighboring open space and raped and strangled her at around 6 a.m., on June 9, 1958. The officer, identified as William G. David, 24, belonged to the Taejun Contingent of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea.

Then, he set fire to the houses and storehouses of Yu Kwan Hyang, Suh Myung Jun, and Kong Je Yun in the neighbourhood.(South Korean Newspapers "Tonga Ilbo," dated June 11, 1958, "Taejun Ilbo" dated June 11, 12)

* A U.S. soldier lured Kim Kuk Ja, 28, out onto a hill in Juadong, Pyongtaek County, Kyong-gi Province, and raped her around 6:30 p.m., on Jan. 29, 1959. He cut at her head and face, and after killing her robbed her of her ring valued 25,000 huan. (South Korean Newspaper "Hanguk Ilbo" dated Jan. 31.)

* A U.S. soldier violated Kim Sun Kap, living at 176 Sipjungdong, Inchun, on the night of Dec. 11, 1960. He broke into the room of her 15-year-old daughter to rape her. But he took to his heels as the neighborers raised a stir. (South Korean Newspaper "Donga Ilbo" dated Dec. 14, 1960)

3. Violences to Inhabitants

The violations of the human rights of innocent peace-loving inhabitants by the U.S. forces, including unreasonable acts of violence and unbearable national insults toward them, are too mumerous to enumerate here.

(The appeal lists 87 acts of violence by the U.S. forces to South Korean people. The following are a part of them.)

* U.S. officers and soldiers committed an atrocious brutal acts of violence to a 14-year-old boy at Pupyong in Inchun City on Feb. 25, 1958. Thomas G. James, Marbine E. Kemp, Robert E. Weindonsal confined unreasonably the boy, Kim Chung Gil, in an officer's billet and beat him with sticks and whips for as long as six hours. Not satisfied with beating, Maj. James, Capt. Kemp and Weindonsal knifed the boy, tore off his toe nails with a plier, cropped the hair with an electric clipper and tarred his head and face. After that, they put the poor boy in a box, carried him by a H 19 helicopter and dropped him on the U.S. First Corps Airport at Ijungbu, Yangju County, Kyong-gi Province. (South Korean Newspapers "Chosun Ilbo" of March 2, 1958, "Tonga Ilbo" of March 4, "Seoul Shinmoon" of March 5, 1958)

* On July 17, 1959, soldiers of Company B of the 17th Artillery Regiment of the U.S. Eighth Army did violence to Kim Jin Tuk and other seven inhabitants, injuring them, and damaged houses at Chunghyun myun, Paju County, Kyong-gi Province. Capt. Oliver and other U.S. soldiers of the company allured Bendollo, a first-class private to sell timber for military use through illegal channels, but failed to do so. They did violence to the inhabitants, deciding that the inhabitants had informed against the attempted robbery. (South Korean Newspaper "Chayu Shinmoon" of July 19, 1959)

* The captain of Regiment E of the 40 Tank Force, Seventh Division, ordered two of the noncoms to do violence to Korean women at about 10 p.m., on Dec. 31, 1959. Capt. Thomas E. John and two noncomes forcibly took away two women, Pak Hua Ja (20), at Ijungbu-ul, Yangju County, Kyong-gi Province, and Yun Sun Ja, at Dongsuchun-ul, in the same county, who were walking near them. They pushed the women into a dark warehouse, where they beat and kicked the women. After that, they stripped them of their clothes, smeared with paint the backs and lower parts of the women, and threw them out of the warehouse, at 11 p.m. (South Korean Newspaper "Hanguk Ilbo" of Jan. 19, 1960)

4. Plunder And Destruction of Property

The U.S. forces, individually or in groups, have been plundering people's property, cash and other possessions in South Korea. In some cases, a whole unit surround a village to plunder what furniture and household goods they can lay hand on and to commit various other crimes.

(The appeal enumerates 77 cases involving plunder or destruction by the U.S. forces of South Korean people's property, cash and other possessions. The following are but a few of the instances listed in the appeal.)

* On July 27, 1956, an American soldier Morris Gilgeora broke into the house of Chang Sung Kwon (42) at No. 438, Sung-ei-dong, Inchun city, and poured gasoline on the kitchen and set fire to the house. As the result, the house was burnt down and Chang's mother Kim Sun Hua (72), Chang's daughters, Keum Rye, (11), Keum Sun (7), Keum Man (2), who were sleeping in the house, were burnt to death, and his wife and a daughter were seriously burnt. (South Korean Newspaper "Chosun Ilbo" dated July 28, 1956)

* At around 4:30 p.m. on August 11, 1956, nearly 70 U.S. soldiers in six separate lorries marked "36 G.P. 547 E," stopped the lorries at Dobongri, Rohe myun, Yangju County, Kyong-gi Province, intruded into grocers' and private houses, and ran away after loading the lorries with almost all goods, furniture and other properties there. (South Korean Newspaper, "Hanguk Ilbo" dated Aug. 13, 1956)

An American noncommissioned officer Gellez of the military police of the division wheedled five dollars from three shoeshine boys, including Yun Bok Yong at about 4 p.m. on April 16, 1957 in Yun Pungri, Paju County, Kyong-gi Province, falsely promising them to buy America-made cigarettes "Nibol" with the money.

Later, the boys asked him to give back the money as the officer did not keep his words. Instead of returning the money Gellez inflicted the boys severe injuries, beating and kicking at them at random. Further, Smith, commander of the abovementioned military police, used this as a pretext to besiege the Ryongjudong village community with more than 80 fully armed military policemen, and searched 185 households under the pretext of hiding "ammunition" and plundered the inhabitants of furniture and other articles, including daily necessaries such as towels, wrapping cloths and tableware.

Thus, the articles plundered by them amounted to more than 2,324 pieces. Further, some 70 villagers were unjustifiably arrested by the military police and some days later, other 600 villagers were also arrested and expelled from the village. ("Tong-a Ilbo," Arp. 23, 1957)

All the peoples of the world!

Such brutalities are being committed by the U.S. forces in South Korea in utter contempt of human morals and the principles of international law.

The seriousness of these criminal acts by the U.S. aggressors lies not only in their barbarity, which is beyond bounds of human imagination in both their methods and motives.

The American Government and the U.S. force headquarters are trying to justify these untolerable criminal acts or to avoid taking their responsibility for them under some or other shameful pretext, or by going so far as to declare that they were unavoidable "in a state of war."

However, their insincere apologies and idle pretexts only serve to betray their predatory nature. Granting that the "state of war" exists in South Korea, it is evident that such brutal acts by the U.S. imperialist aggressors are war crimes against humanity, glaring violations of such international agreements as the Hague Agreement of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1947.

Bestial acts by the U.S. imperialists unlawfully utilizing the flag of the U.N. are diametrically contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter as well as to the International Declaration of Human Rights and Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

We expose these horrible crimes of barbarism, which the U.S. imperialists have committed and now are committing in South Korea, before the world and appeal to all the peoples and lawyers of good-will the world over to past just judgement on these acts.

It is not fortuitous that recently, popular movements against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists are daily developing in South Korea and that people are more and more strongly demanding, "Yankees, Get out of South Korea!"

In the demand, "Yankees, Get out of South Korea," are clearly expressed the South Korean people's unanimous hatred and grudge against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. forces deliberately commit cruelties to Korean people: The photo shows germ-bombs disguised as ornamental hairpins or other things.

The military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the root-cause of the misfortune and hardships the South Korean people are suffering.

The U.S. imperialist forces must be withdrawn immediately from South Korea. There is no ground or pretext whatsoever on which they can continue to stay in South Korea.

Korea is for the Korean people themselves. No foreign powers should be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. The unification of Korea must be achieved peacefully by the Korean people themselves.

We are fully convinced that all the peoples of the world who love peace and freedom, and defend their national independence, together with their social organizations, the National Assemblies, as well as governments and international organs, will strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and condemn them most strongly for their atrocities committed in South Korea.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
The National Peace Committee of Korea
The Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The Korean Democratic Youth Union
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The Korean Journalists' Union
The Korean Students' Committee

April 15, 1961
Pyongyang

Correction

The caption of the photo, page 4, No. 14.
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Cementry⇨Cemetery

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